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ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1859.

THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—BENJAMIN HALLOWELL.—The Baltimore American gives a full account of the opening and dedicatory services of the Maryland Agricultural College. In noticing the Faculty of the College, it pays the following deserved compliment, to one whose talents, learning, character and worth are held in high estimation in this community, where he so long resided, and who now has been placed at the head of the Maryland Institution. The Faculty of the College, the American says, is composed of some of the most learned and scientific gentlemen in the State. Foremost among them is Benjamin Halliwell, of Sandy Spring, Md., formerly principal of Halliwell's Mathematical School at Alexandria, Va. "Benj. Halliwell is widely known throughout our country as an eminent philosopher and astronomer.—He has been the instructor of many young men who now adorn the army and navy of our country, as well as other prominent positions in society. His zeal in the cause of agriculture, through acquaintance with all its branches, together with his acquisitions and valuable contributions to science, eminently qualify him for the position to which the unsought and unanimous voice of the Faculty of the College has called him as their President, and as Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy, History and English Literature. He has not as yet been notified of his election to the position, though it is confidently expected that he will accept. There is no doubt that, by doing so, he will confer honor upon the enterprise, and give it at its birth that standing which will make it pre-eminent among the Colleges of the country."

The other members of the Faculty are as follows: George C. Schaffer, A. M., M. D., Professor of the Science of Agriculture. H. D. Gough, A. B., Professor of the Exact Sciences. Battista Loring, L. D., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages. The remaining officers of the College are Messrs. Chas. B. Calvert, President of the Board of Trustees, and John O. Wharton, Registrar.

Again the reports come, through the newspapers, of the "fatal duel," in the Rocky Mountains, between Mr. Geo. W. Harrison, of Virginia, and Col. E. Warren, of Indiana. Particulars are entered into—the names of the seconds given, &c., &c. Warren is said to have been killed instantly. It is added that "Mr. Harrison has many friends residing near Baltimore."

The news by the Hungarian confirms the reported capture of the renowned Circassian Schamyl. This chief has occupied a prominent position in his country, not only as a warrior, but as a law-giver. In the wars with Russia, he has evinced the most indomitable energy, and the manner in which he has fought for the freedom of his country has won for him a most universal regard.

A man calling himself Flagg, and believed to pass under other names, and who it is thought figured some time since in Clarke and Frederick counties, in borrowing money, and running off with horses and buggies, is again on his "winding way," playing the confidence game.

M. Blondin, the great rope walker, has purchased a house completely furnished, at Niagara Falls, for four thousand dollars cash—which amount is a portion of the profits of his feats across the chasm of the Niagara during the summer.

On the recent reception of the new Brazilian Minister by the President, the latter took occasion to express the hope that the Brazilian Government would still further remove the restrictions on our commerce with that country.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Loudoun Agricultural Society, held in Leesburg, on Friday, it was determined to postpone the annual Fair of said Society, until Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 1st, 2nd, and 3d days of November.

Judge Black has published an appendix to his Reply to Senator Douglas's Exposition—in which he continues his refutation of the doctrines of the Illinois Senator, on the Territorial question.

Province McCormick, esq., has been appointed by the County Court of Clarke, proxy to represent Clarke in the stock of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Rail Road.

The International Cricket Match terminated on Wednesday in the defeat of the United States Twenty-two. The All-England Eleven beat them in one innings, with some sixty odd points to spare.

The Independent Democrat, published at Charlottesville, Jefferson county, is a neat and handsome sheet, giving promise, in its first number, of being well conducted.

Quite a number of the workmen at Harpers' Ferry are now without employment, caused by the failure of the ordinary appropriation to continue them at work.

Mr. J. C. Kieley received the nomination for the County Court Clerkship of Frederick, by the Democratic Convention held in Winchester on Monday last.

Col. Joseph Crane, of Jefferson county, Va., has beautiful green wheat up—an evidence of his industry and enterprise.

The trial of Macdonald in New York for killing Virginia Stewart has been postponed till December.

The Martinsburg Gazette states that George Drake was arrested in Allegany county, Md., a few days ago, for the murder of a man named Athy, some thirty years ago. Drake was arrested at the time of the murder and a true bill found against him by the Grand Jury, but he managed to break jail and make good his escape to some part of the West. He will be tried during the present month. The widow of Athy, who heard the dying confession of her husband that Drake was the person that inflicted the wound which caused his death, is still living. Drake is perhaps sixty years of age.

It appears from the "Suisse," a Bernese Journal, that Mr. Fay the representative of the United States at Switzerland, has just submitted a memorial to the Bundesrath, requesting that measures be taken by the Swiss federal government for abolishing the illiberal laws against the Jews. Mr. Fay has made a positive complaint to the effect that persons from the United States, who are of the Jewish persuasion, are treated in such a manner that it is in perfect violation of the treaty which several years ago was made between Switzerland and the United States.

The State Central Society of Virginia will hold its fair on its new and handsome grounds, near Richmond, on the 25th to 29th of October inclusive. The Seaboard Society, at Norfolk, will hold its annual fair on the 5th to the 11th November inclusive.—The Virginia State Society, associated with the Union Society of Virginia and North Carolina, will hold a fair on the grounds belonging to the latter, near Petersburg, on the 1st to 4th November inclusive. The Lynchburg Society will hold its fair commencing October 18th.

The sale of the horses, carriages, stable furniture, &c., which belonged to Wm. G. Lane, Jr., the fast young \$60,000 defaulter of the Fulton Bank, took place in New York on Monday. The attendance was large, and the whole amount realized was nearly \$4,000. The vehicles, such as buggies, sleighs, &c., brought \$812. The horses were next sold. The first one put up cost \$650, and brought \$282.50. The next was a handsome bay horse, called "Boston"; he is about nine years old, goes in 3.10, and cost \$1,000; the entire cost to bring him from Boston was \$1,500; he was sold for \$550.

Prof. Wm. B. Rogers has recently, by order of the Trustees of William and Mary College, Va., purchased a valuable apparatus for the Department of Natural Philosophy in the College. In addition to the purchases made by Prof. Rogers, President Ewell has added to this Department other pieces selected by him in Boston and New York—the whole combined making the philosophical apparatus of William and Mary equal if not superior to that of any institution of the kind in the country. The Department of Chemistry is equally well furnished.

Ion, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says,—"The President declares, it is said, that he will arrest Geo. William Walker on the soil of Nicaragua, if need be, and bring him and his associates back. This 'grace error' has been once tolerated, and will now be commended.—Walker, who will now be commended.—Walker, has sailed at a moment when his plan can be easily frustrated. The government will send out orders to Aspinwall, by the steamer to-day, for his arrest. The orders will arrive ahead of him."

Geo. Riggs, of London, an eminent book-seller, recently deceased, left by his will the sum of £500 to the Printers' Pension Society; to the Printers' Widow and Orphan Fund £1,000; to the Printers' Almshouse Fund £100; besides £100 each to the Servants' Home and Dressmakers' Institution, and a like amount to several hospitals. After these legacies are all paid, he bequeaths the residue of his property to the Printers' Almshouse Society, to be divided amongst the aged printers and widows of printers.

A lady came near losing her life by a singular accident, in Louisville, while riding in a buggy. One end of a scarf which she wore around her shoulders blew off, and was caught in the spokes of one of the rapidly revolving wheels of the vehicle, and wound up in such a manner as to draw her neck down on the wheel, choking her severely. Some gentlemen who were standing on the street stopped the buggy and relieved her from her perilous position.

The London Illustrated Times is evidently not "up," as the actors say, in American politics. Think of such a bundle of errors as is found in the following extract from its budget of American news, under date of Sept. 17:—"The Presidential nominations from the chief topic of conversation in America.—There are three candidates in the field—Wire, Douglas and Bolts. At the last accounts Bolts was a little ahead."

The loss by the burning of Speyer's lager beer brewery, near New York, is stated at \$300,000. The machinery in it was capable of manufacturing 500 barrels of beer per day. The proprietor's brother narrowly escaped with his life, losing his watch and other valuables. The insurance amounted to \$110,000.

The machine shop, carpenter shop, tool house, and other small buildings belonging to the Harrisburg, Mount Joy, and Lancaster Railroad Company, were entirely consumed by fire at Elizabethtown, Pa., on Monday night. A locomotive, used in repairing the road, was also burned. Very few of the tools used in the shop were saved.

The Owensboro' (Ky.) Democrat, contains an able and well written article in reply to Judge Douglas's Harper's Magazine-manifesto, which we learn is from the pen of Douglas Tyler, esq., late of Fauquier county, but now a resident of Owensboro'.

The subject of the great revival of religion in Ireland, is now attracting the attention of the press in England—and the London Times has long articles discussing the matter.—There is much said pro and con—many statements and counter statements made—and letters published affirming some things and denying others. In the meantime, the revival meetings are going on, and numbers are said to be brought under the influence of religion.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION IN PITTSBURGH.—The Sunday car question has taken a new direction in Pittsburgh. Heretofore it has been a car question, pure and simple; it is now becoming mixed up with private carriages, and no less than thirteen affidavits were made on Sunday at the Mayor's office in Pittsburgh against different citizens, charging them with a breach of the Sunday law, in causing their carriages to be driven through the streets. Among those complained of the name of the Chief Justice of the State appears. Dr. Lyman, pastor of Trinity Church, was also summoned before the Mayor, charged with having his carriage on the street on Sunday.

Steam Power on Canals.
According to the last report of the New York Canal Commissioners the experiments upon that canal have clearly proved what experience on other canals, both in this country and Europe, had already established, that steam vessels may be used without injury to the locks or structures of the canal.—According to the New York Journal of Commerce, quite a fleet of canal steamers have sprung into existence—making about a dozen against three employed on the Erie Canal last year—thus verifying a prediction made by a Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, in the report submitted last December, in advocacy of canal navigation by steam, that "the wholesome rivalry which will undoubtedly spring up in the carrying trade upon our canals, will bring to light a succession of improvements in all the propelling power of steam as well as in the construction of boats." The only canal steamer which has made a through trip without pecuniary loss is built with bent timber, light draught of water, whole weight 601 tons, though she is 601 feet long and 17½ feet broad. Extreme weight of engine and boiler three tons and a half; motive power equal to twenty horses. The speed on the river is seven miles an hour, and in the canal four miles. She has a four-bladed propeller attached to one side of the stern. Her success is mainly attributed to the peculiarity of the engine, which secures lightness of draught and economy of fuel, leaving much available space for storage of cargo. Her expenses are put down at \$190 per trip, including \$30 for fuel. The Erie Canal has now six feet of water, but it is proposed to have seven feet, and, in that event, no doubt is entertained of the success of steam canal navigation in a pecuniary, as well as mechanical point of view. New York finds these increased efforts for the improvement of canal navigation necessary in view of the powerful rivalry of the British Government, which is subsidizing ocean steamers, deepening the St. Lawrence, extending the Grand Trunk Railroad, and otherwise perfecting the railway communications of Canada, with a view of diverting trade from New York—at least all such Western freights are as designed for export.—Rich. Dis.

A Remarkable Exhibition.
On Sunday last there occurred at Marcus Hook, one of the most extraordinary exhibitions it has been our fortune to witness. This was the testing of a submarine salvage boat, invented by a French gentleman named Villeroi, in presence of a number of Philadelphia gentlemen. Companies for the purpose of submarine exploration have existed of late years in Boston and New York, and they have fitted out several expeditions in search of sunken vessels known to contain large amounts of valuable treasure and goods; but owing to the difficulties attendant upon working in deep water with the imperfect means used by these companies, none of the attempts have proved lucrative. The present invention has overcome the grand point of embarrassment by affording a means of descent, ascent and safe retrieval at a wreck, infinitely superior to diving-bells, and the other arms of the sea. Having seen the plans and models of the invention, the gentlemen here who have taken the matter in hand felt the utmost confidence in it; but in order to satisfy all, the test was had in the Delaware river at Marcus Hook, on Saturday. Being there by invitation, we saw the curious boat which in our presence, M. Villeroi, with five men entered; and it then, with all on board, descended into the water, remaining beneath the surface an hour and a quarter, during all of which time the boat had no communication with the exterior. Incredible! Inedible! and impracticable as this may seem, it is nevertheless true, as those who were on the shore can testify. By what wonderful new invention in science this was achieved we cannot say, and indeed the principle is undoubtedly the most extraordinary discovery of the age. We saw also M. Villeroi's men (sailors) plunge into the water and disappear, and after entering the boat, reappear on the surface, thus testing the power to enter and quit the boat while she was under water. In fact, from what we saw, we entertain no doubt whatever that M. Villeroi's boat is the grand desideratum for submarine operations.—Phila. American.

A Long-Lost Gun.
About the year 1793 (remarks the Parkersburg News) Daniel Rowell and Henry Neal started on a hunting expedition up the Little Kanawha, and, after reaching a point on the river about eight miles above what is now Elizabethtown, concluded they could land on the lower or south side of the river for that purpose, but no sooner had they done so, than they were surrounded by a party of Indians that had descended from watching their progress from the shore for miles below.—Neal was killed and fell overboard, his body being recovered a few days after, and Rowell, to save himself, swam to the opposite shore, carrying his gun with him, but finding he was pursued, to facilitate his escape, hid his gun under, as he always said, a red oak log in a drain known as Burning Spring run.—From thence he passed out a short distance from the river through a low gap, and the better to elude their pursuit changed his course, and crossed a river, and in a most below where they were surprised, returned to the mouth of the river, gave the alarm, and raised a party, but several days having intervened pursuit was unsuccessful.

Rowell frequently in his lifetime, (he having died in Alabama, at his son's, Dr. Neal Rowell in 1854, aged 93,) to gratify a curiosity, looked for his gun, but appears to have been mistaken about where he entered the drain, as it was much nearer the river than he supposed; and not finding it, he was forced to the conclusion that the Indians had carried it away, in which he was mistaken, as it has been found, and is in a most wonderful state of preservation. The barrel is four feet long, and not materially injured, the polish remaining on the greater portion of it; the trigger whole, the springs in the proper place, heavy brass guard, muzzle-piece and thimble, a brass box with the words "Liberty or Death" engraved on it.—Although it has been upwards of sixty years, the remains of the red-oak log are still to be seen. The muzzle of the gun had grown fast to a dogwood bush, and had been carried up by its growth about six inches from the ground.

The Crowd in Richmond.
RICHMOND, Oct. 4.—The city is rapidly filling up. The hotels are beginning to reap that golden harvest which the great religious convocation that convenes in Richmond to-morrow, has attracted from every State and Territory in the Union. Our streets are crowded with strangers; and the beautiful daughters of the North mingle with their fairer Southern sisters, forming a map of busy life and a picture of female loveliness, rarely even seen in this gay and flourishing Metropolis of the Old Dominion. Some idea of the immense crowd that our city will contain ere the close of the week, may be formed from the fact that the Fredericksburg train due here at 2 o'clock, had not arrived at a quarter to 3. A despatch was then received from Fredericksburg, entreating the Petersburg train not to leave, as the train from Aquia Creek was behind time in consequence of the extraordinary number of passengers—there being about 275 en route for Richmond. Many of these were through passengers but the great bulk of them were Ministers and visitors to the Episcopal Convention. The Petersburg train delayed its departure until 3 o'clock.

Jenkins on the Fashionables.
Jenkins who attended a recent hop at Saratoga, writes to the Buffalo Republic as follows:

"It is impossible to describe the exquisite scene as I entered the immense, magnificent and illimitable drawing room of Congress Hall. Rapturous forms floated around me in the mazy dance to lazy music, while 'voluptuous swells' in tight bodied coats, and the most delicate straw colored frocks, hung upon the celestial half clothed forms that mistily filled the hall with lace, glove and perfume. I have only time to describe three or four of the heavenly beings who represented your city on this occasion."

"Miss G.—I—tham, of Delaware street, was dressed in a profound maroon, with lace dangles, a Chinese head dress, and high-heeled slippers, with pink culiminations.—She had an enticing swing to her drapery that captivated the entire male assemblage, and created envy among the angels—present. Her sister was dressed in a blue turban, with marabout feathers, her face exquisitely painted with lily white and carmine—the very roses of health and animation. She had a very low-necked dress and bare arms, with a little isthmus of a lace strap on each shoulder, to give the appearance of a connection. The ladies present stated very plainly that 'she didn't have enough clothes to go round,' while the gentlemen, one and all, declared that they did not see that she was over-dressed in the least, and as far as they could see they were perfectly satisfied with her appearance."

Mrs. Do—th—mb—gh, of Main street, was gorgeously dressed in straw colored flowers, looped up, with masses of velvet and green set off by particular request. Her lemon-colored berrie excited a jealous rage, so beautiful and costly was it, and her hay-colored gloves fitted faultlessly. She was too sweet to lie. (Oh Jenkins.)

Mrs. Von Ra—g—st—e, of Washington street, wore a dress of green silk over a blue and white tulle, so arranged as to be invisible except when exhibited. Her corsage was trimmed with grenadine puffs, expanding around the neck in the form of a Queen Elizabeth ruff and dropping gracefully to her heels where it lay on the floor in a delicious lace puddle. She was the charming epitome of the ideal and delicious and warm in love. (Jenkins—Jenkins.)

That's all we can give of Jenkins to-day. He intends to come on in a day or two, and attend the hops at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, of which he will give us a full account."

The U. S. Minister to China.

The letter which is going the rounds of the press, purporting to have been written by Mr. Smith, United States consul at Shanghai, and announcing the departure of Mr. Ward from the mouth of the Pei-Ho en route to Peking under a Chinese government escort, is calculated to mislead the public. Mr. Smith, at Shanghai, several hundred miles from the mouth of the Pei-Ho, can have had no later intelligence from Mr. Ward than that furnished in the latter's dispatches of the 14th of July, which were received at the State Department a few days ago. The letters were written immediately after the engagement between the Anglo-French squadron and the Chinese. These despatches do not contain the details given in Mr. Smith's letter. It may be that Mr. Ward did set out for Peking, and is there now, not having exchanged ratifications of the treaty, but no official advice to that effect have been received. From what we know of the Chinese character, we think that it is the part of prudence not to rely too implicitly on the honor and honesty of Chinese officers, and not to take for granted that Mr. Ward has been received at Peking until we have positive intelligence of the fact.—Washington Constitution.

Measuring Corn in the Crib.

If measured in feet: 1st. SUCCEEDED CORN.—Measure the length, width, and depth of the crib in feet; multiply these three dimensions together, and their product by 8, then cut off two figures to the right; the three left will be so many barrels, and the rest cut off, so many hundredths of a barrel.

2nd. UNSUCCEEDED CORN.—Multiply the dimensions in feet as in rule 1st, and their product by 3½; cut off two figures to the right, and the result will be barrels and hundredths as in rule 1st.

If measured in inches: 3rd. SUCCEEDED CORN.—Take the dimensions in inches and multiply them together; take one-half of the product and divide by 2,150, and you have the bushels of shell corn, which is divided by five to reduce to barrels.

4th. UNSUCCEEDED CORN.—Multiply the dimensions as in rule 3rd, and then take one-third of their product, and divide it by 2,150; the result will be as in rule 3rd.

Maryland Agricultural College.

The inauguration of the Maryland Agricultural College was yesterday celebrated in the presence of a large, intelligent, and evidently interested audience. After an address to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Dr. Pinckney of this city, an oration was delivered by Professor Henry C. Smith, Secretary of the college, who took for his theme the subject of Education, considered not only in its more immediate appliances and agencies, but also in the rationale of its successive stages, as determined by a philosophical analysis of the powers of the mind, and the order of their development in individuals. He was followed by Mr. Secretary Thompson, of the Interior Department, by Dr. Kirkpatrick, Inspector of Agricultural Schools in Ireland, and by Charles B. Calvert, esq., in remarks appropriate to the interesting occasion. The new College has evidently commenced under auspices favorable to its future prosperity and usefulness.—Nat. Int.

New York Episcopal Convention.

The Episcopal Church of the North, to its honor, be it said, has always kept aloof from the anti-slavery agitation. At the late Convention of the Diocese of New York, Mr. John Jay presented a petition, setting forth that the African Slave Trade had been reopened, and is now being prosecuted from the port of New York, within the limits and jurisdiction of that diocese, which he moved to refer to a committee of three clergymen, and three laymen, to report at the next Convention. The reading of the petition was received with a "great disapprobation," and the resolution, which seems to have had no friends except the mover, was annihilated by a universal "No."

The Episcopal Convention at Richmond.
RICHMOND, Oct. 5.—The General Episcopal Convention met to-day. After the opening sermon by Bishop Otey the organization was effected by the choice of Rev. Dr. Creighton of New York, as President, and Rev. Dr. Howe, of Pennsylvania, for Secretary. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow. The House of Bishops was also organized.—Bishop Meade presides by seniority. Rev. Dr. Baleh, of Maryland, was chosen secretary.

The Filibuster Expedition.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—The filibusters did not sail from Berwick's Bay, as reported yesterday, but went down the river in the steam-tug Panther, and have since returned without provisions, and have since returned to the S. 3rd wharf at New Orleans. The filibusters had a chance from the Philadelphia, and his precautions have probably frustrated the expedition.

Premium Bases at the National Fair.

At this point of the proceedings a basket was brought forth from the mysterious labyrinth of criminals that occupied a large portion of the judges' stand, and held up in sight of the crowd. It contained three small specimens of humanity born at the same birth, six months of age, and all doing well.—President Tighman, after exhibiting the youngsters to the crowd, held up three silver teaspoons in his hand and spoke as follows:

"Follow-citizens of the United States of America, ladies and gentlemen—married and single:—We appear before you on this occasion to award a premium of a most interesting character. No country can be great without population, and how can any country be so great as this, where we improve upon the old-fashioned plan of one at a time? Your speaker, after having served his country by an addition of eight in single numbers, concluded his labors with three at a time.—He is proud to welcome all who have done likewise. But we are really small potatoes compared with Mrs. Teresa Understock, the mother of these triplets. If there has been any doubt about this being the greatest agricultural achievement in the country, this settles the question. Never was there an occasion like this before, where three beautiful babes were presented to the audience by a member of the official board. I might descend for any length of time upon such a prolific theme; but I will conclude by awarding, on behalf of the United States Agricultural Society, three spouses to John, Joseph and William Understock, the infant brothers in the basket before you. Go thou and do likewise."

The audience applauded, and the band played "Yankee Doodle," and the mother of the babies assisted by a couple of her countrymen, carried the basket of babies, and in the crowd for inspection, and to receive pecuniary contributions. Several hundred dollars in money were given.

The children are natives of Illinois, born of German parents, who are said to be very poor. (People in easy circumstances are seldom endowed with blessings of this kind in such absurd abundance.) Upon arriving at the gates of the fair ground the mother had not money enough to purchase a ticket of admission; but a noble hearted lady, Mrs. Bernard, conceiving the happy idea of both assisting the mother and affording a fund of entertainment for the visitors, procured the admission of the mother and her numerous offspring.—Chicago Press.

American Board of Foreign Missions.

The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, commenced its annual session on Monday, in Philadelphia. Judge Strong presided. This is the oldest of the missionary organizations of the country. It was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1812, and the first missionaries were ordained at Salem on the 6th of February of the same year, and sailed early for the East Indies. It appears from the annual report that the expenses of the year were \$410,281; receipts \$250,015; leaving a deficit of \$160,266. The permanent fund is \$69,715. The permanent fund for officers \$23,849.—The foreign missions were represented to be in a flourishing condition. The number of missions is 20; stations 127; out stations 131; ordained missionaries 163; physicians not ordained 4; male assistants 14; female do, 101; native preachers 222; native helpers 254; number of printing establishments 5; number of churches printed last year 41,529,040; churches 153; church members 25,515; added during the year 1,219; number of seminaries 7; free school 3,373; pupils in free schools 7,911; do, in seminaries 401; do, in boarding schools in 637; whole number in schools and seminaries 8,949.

A Big Brandy Punch.

On October 25th, 1784, a bowl of punch was made at the Right Honorable Edward Russell's house, when he was Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in the Mediterranean. It was made in a fountain in the garden, in the middle of four walks; all covered overhead with lemon and orange trees, and in every walk was a table, the whole length of it covered with cold collations, &c. In the fountain were the following ingredients, viz: four hogheads of brandy, eight hogheads of water, twenty-five thousand lemons, twenty gallons lime juice, thirteen hundred weight of fine Lisbon sugar, five pounds grated nutmegs, three hundred toasted biscuits, and lastly, a pipe of dry Malaga. Over the top of the fountain, a large barrel was hung to keep off the rain; and was built upon purpose a little below, where in was a boy who belonged to the fleet, who poured round the fountain and filled the cups of the company; and in all probability more than six thousand men drank from it.

Baltimore Criminal Court.
Three of the parties who participated in the riot on board the steamboat Express, in which a party of unresisting and unoffending colored people were cruelly beaten and stabbed, were yesterday convicted in the Criminal Court. Judge Stump marked the enormity of the crime, and the demands of justice and the consciousness of the offence of which the prisoners had been convicted, by sentencing them to pay a fine of fifty cents each, and to two days' imprisonment. Such a sentence is alike a bold defiance and a studied insult to the community, and should rouse the people to the necessity of an unanimous and earnest appeal to the Legislature to grant the relief which the Constitution of the State places in its power.—Balt. Amer.

Congress.

Congress, says the Louisville Journal, will assemble, and we may expect stormy times. There will be abundance of all kinds of material out of which political storms are manufactured. Not only will attempts be made upon that theatre to arrange all the preliminaries of the next Presidential battle, but the battle itself will in part be fought, and that too, in a fierce and desperate spirit. The events of the winter at the capital will unquestionably affect deeply the political destinies of our country for many years to come. In such times, every man who wishes to be a good citizen should keep himself informed of what is going on, and, to do this, he must take a good newspaper.

Steamboat Inspections.
We learn from the inspectors of steamers for this district, which includes the Atlantic waters of Virginia and North Carolina, that during the year ending 30th September, about 92,000 passengers have been transported on board the steamers in said district; and that no loss of life has occurred during the year from accident on board said steamers. This fact shows, conclusively, the importance and utility of the law and the vigilance of the inspectors.

For the seven years during which the inspection law has been in operation, the number transported in the district was about 640,000.—Norfolk Day Book.

Jerry Rescue Celebration.
SYRACUSE, Oct. 1st.—The Negro-philobes held their Annual Jubilee over the memory of "poor Jerry" in Convention Hall, in this city, to-day, notwithstanding the protest of Gerrit Smith, advertising the thing as "played out." Mr. Smith was sensible when he said in his letter that these celebrations were "sham," for no one knew better than he, and the motto assembly here to-day has not falsified his assertion.

WASHINGTON STOVE POLISH.—For cleaning Stoves and all kinds Stoves in Work. This article is warranted superior to any offered to the public.
H. I. GREGORY,
118 and 120, King street.

Beautiful Incident.

We happened, fortunately, to be present at Epiphany Church, yesterday morning, and were interested much beyond our expectations. Some time since, it appears, that a number of our prominent clergymen of different denominations, signed a paper which was published in all the religious and some of the daily journals, the bearing of which was that they were deeply concerned at the divisions among Christians. They proposed that there should be a concert of prayer the first Monday in October.

The Rev. J. W. Cracraft offered the Epiphany Church, for a meeting of ministers.—When we arrived at the church, at perhaps twenty minutes after nine, we found it crowded in almost every part, with an audience of ladies and gentlemen. This, of itself, as so early an hour, on a week day, was exciting. Looking around, we saw, everywhere, clergymen of all denominations, and we have been told that 150 were present. Mr. Cracraft presided, ministers of the churches crowding about him in and around the chancel. The Rev. Dr. Boardman, of the Presbyterian church, (O. S.) opened the meeting with prayer; Mr. Cracraft read from the Scriptures. He then read a letter from Bishop McIlvain, of Ohio, cordially approving the object of the meeting. Dr. Nott, for half an hour, President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.) then rose, with some assistance from Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Duffield, of Detroit—an exceedingly venerable figure, with snow white hair—and leaning on his staff, for he feels the weight of four score years, he addressed to the assembly a few words breathing the spirit of Christian Union. The chairman then called upon the venerable Dr. Humphrey, of the Congregational Church, and late President of Amherst College, Mass., who responded in a similar strain, marked with much modesty as well as Christian fervor.

The Rev. W. B. Stevens, D. D., of the Episcopal Church, who, as we understood, then addressed the meeting, stating that he had not imagined, when he wrote it in his study, that such consequences would grow out of so simple and unobtrusive a movement. He was followed by the Rev. Albert Barnes, one of the signers of the paper, who carried forward the meeting in the same spirit. Prayer and singing were interspersed at intervals. Dr. Jenkins, of the Calvary Church, Presbyterian (N. S.) made a very earnest speech as to the necessity of the manifestation of the Unity of the Christian Church, stating, among other things, that there is a cure for all existing divisions.

The most interesting incident of the meeting, occurred at this point, an incident so far as we know unparalleled in the history of Protestantism. Dr. Nevins of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.) rose and stated that the Apostles' Creed was one of the symbols of his branch of the church, and it might be of all the churches represented, and proposed that Mr. Cracraft should repeat it as the creed of the meeting, all standing and joining in it. Instantly every individual of the vast assembly sprang to his feet. The Chairman, Mr. Cracraft, said, "I believe in God, the Father Almighty, maker of Heaven and Earth." Every voice joined him. Nearly two thousand people—Episcopalians, Presbyterians (Old and New School), Seceders, Covenanters, Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, Moravians, Congregationalists, Independents—all repeated, with the simplicity of children, this grand old formula which has come down to us on the stream of ages—"I believe in God, the Father Almighty." Even a Unitarian spectator, not easily excited, and standing aloof from any enthusiasm of the moment, could not but be moved. As the "Apostles' Creed," so called, is the only unimpaired summary of Christian doctrine in which all these churches believe, it seems like an Act of Union of the Church Universal. It brought startlingly, and judging from the appearance of the congregation, affecting to every individual, the idea so much lost sight of, that in all that is essential, these Christians, cut up into what are called sects, are in fact one.

Addresses and prayers followed from Rev. Dr. Newton of the Episcopal Church, the venerable Mr. Kennard, of the Baptist Church, Mr. Alfred Cookman, of the Methodist, and Mr. Taylor, of the Reformed Dutch. Mr. Cookman made the excellent remark that the points in which Churches agree are facts, while those on which they differ are theories; and the latter made a touching allusion to the funeral of the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, the former rector of Epiphany Church. The last speaker was Mr. Wilder, a missionary from India, who dwelt upon the interest which would be taken in this scene by the missionaries all over the world. The large assembly was then dismissed with the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. John Chambers, the meeting, instead of lasting an hour, having been prolonged to nearly two hours and a half.—Phila. Bulletin.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN LOUISIANA.
—We have already mentioned some of the outrages perpetrated by a "vigilance committee" in some of the southwestern parishes of Louisiana, and stated that the Governor of the State had visited the infected district to enforce the laws. The Attakapas Register of the 24th ult. says:

"It was brought to the Governor's notice that three of the victims of the 'vigilants' had died from the severity of the brutal whipping inflicted upon them, that a number of other dead bodies had been found in the prairies, and that the women and children were dying in the prairies, whose husbands, fathers and brothers have been driven from their homes by the 'vigilants.' A sad catalogue of crimes are these indeed to be perpetrated in a civilized community. And to cap the climax of audacity, it is said that Judge Simon has been notified not to attempt to hold court in the parish of Vermillion."

The Planters' Banner, of the same date, says: "The vigilance committee have publicly whipped nearly seventy citizens of their parishes, in the heat of such a passion as is exhibited only by a wild and infuriated mob, without judge or jury, and have ordered them to leave the State in five days, or suffer the penalty of death by the hands of the same company. And we are credibly informed that a heavy vote of the committee, but not a majority, was given, in favor of hanging, instead of whipping, the proscribed company."

A RECENT JURY.—One day last week, a jury empanelled to try the case of The State against Schaffer, a criminal case of great importance, in Baltimore, returned a sealed verdict of "guilty," which had been shown by the signatures of all the members of the panel, appended to it. The jury was, however, polled at the request of the prisoner's counsel, whereupon five of those who had found the traverser "guilty" overnight, declared him "not guilty" in the morning. The foreman stated that the verdict had been empanelled upon without a dissenting voice, and the change of opinion was utterly incredible. What is more remarkable, the Judge dismissed the jury without a remark upon its proceedings.—Washington Star.

HARD.—An agent wrote from the West—"Gents: You will never get any spooling from Bill Johnson. The undersigned called upon him yesterday, and found him with nary tile, his feet upon the naked earth, and not clothes enough upon him to lead a gun." We call that an expressive simile.

A Walk About the Bier.

Last evening many of our citizens went to the city